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The Evening Herald

JOHN LIND SMILED.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1914. THE EVENING HERALD VOL. 4, NO. 31.

GUNMEN CASH IN AT SING SING

Four East Side Bandits Who Murdered Gambler Rosenthal Pay Penalty in Electric Chair at Daybreak.

THE FOUR MET DEATH LIKE ANY OTHER CROOKS

"Dago Frank" Said to Have Made Confession Just Before Execution, Admitting Guilt of Quartette.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Albuquerque, N. M., April 12.—Four men were reported here this afternoon that Francis Croft, before being put to death this morning, made a confession to Warden Clancy and Father Conlin, in which he admitted that justice had been done.
"Dago Frank" is said to have stated that while he was not present at the murder of Rosenthal, the four gunmen, Louis Rosenberg, Harry Horowitz, Louis Rosenberg and Harry Valton did the shooting.
It was further reported that Croft said that none of the gunmen had known, previous to the shooting, that Police Lieutenant Charles Becker was concerned in the affair. The confession is said to have been signed and is now on its way to Governor Glynn.

Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y., April 12.—The four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, who died in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at daybreak this morning, none confessed his guilt and none mentioned the name of Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant, found guilty of instigating the murder, but saved by court of appeals reversal, of the four who did confess, Rosenthal, ("Whitely Lewis") made the only statement. Even he did not admit his innocence.
"Gentlemen," he murmured as they strapped him in the chair, "I did not shoot at Rosenthal. Those who said I did were perjurers. For the sake of justice, gentlemen, I say I didn't. The witness Standish—"
"Whitely" did not finish the sentence. The strange harness had been adjusted and the current shot his body forward in the chair.
Rosenthal was the second to die. "Dago Frank" (Frank Croft) came first, "Oyo the Blood" (Harry Horowitz) was third and "Lefty Louie" (Louis Rosenberg) last.
In 10 minutes all were despatched. This time would have been shortened had it not been for the overcrowding of the newspaper reporters. Their numbers necessitated a shifting of witnesses for each execution. There was no outward incident throughout the procedure. All walked quietly to the chair and only their quaking knees and the sobs, green pallor of their faces attested that the realization of death was on them.

William E. Cashien, Roman Catholic chaplain of the prison accompanied "Dago Frank" to the chair. With "Whitely Lewis" and "Oyo the Blood" was Rabbi Joseph Goldstein of New York. Rabbi Mayer Kupsteln, long the spiritual adviser of the Rosenberg family, stood by "Lefty Louie." Priest and rabbi alike averted their faces from the chair of death, struggling to control themselves as they intoned a prayer for the dying.
Dawn was just creeping over the hills when the witnesses were admitted to the bare court yard of the death house. Many were ash-faced and trembling. From a printed list a clerk read off the names of those who were to see the first man die. A moment more and the door of the death chamber had closed behind them. Warden Clancy had announced that "Oyo the Blood" would die first, followed by "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and "Whitely Lewis," but as it transpired, the man who first came through the little iron door at the right was "Dago Frank." He had shown signs of collapse and it was deemed expedient to shield him from the ordeal of waiting.

The head and leg sponges were then wet and Head Keeper McInerney, acting on a signal from the warden, went to the death cell. There he found Croft in prayer with Father Cashien. The condemned man clutched a crucifix in each hand as he was led to the presence of death. He had to be supported by two keepers.
In the death cell could be heard the murmur of the other slayers in their supplications.
The warden and attendants stepped back from the rubber mat, "Oh, God, I meet my God," gasped the Italian. The state electrician turned the switch.
The first contact was gradually reduced and then a second shock was

given. The physician applied the stethoscope.
"I pronounce this man dead," said Dr. Parr in a low voice. It was 5:42 o'clock. The group of witnesses left the death chamber and the body of "Dago Frank" was taken to the autopsy room.
A new lot of witnesses filed in. Through the little door presently came "Whitely Lewis." He was garbed in a black suit, as "Dago Frank" had been. The statement that he never finished was on his lips as he entered.
A current of 1,520 volts with a slightly higher amperage than had been used on Croft, took his life.
The switch was first closed at 5:47:36 and he was pronounced dead at 5:56.
At 5:58 "Oyo the Blood" was brought in. He had a Jewish prayer book in his hand and Rabbi Goldstein walked by his side.
"Listen, Israel, there is only one God," murmured Oyo in Hebrew.
Two shocks were given and at 6:02 o'clock physicians pronounced the man dead.
"Lefty Louie," the last to die, and accordingly the keenest sufferer by reason of the interval of waiting, entered the chamber at 6:07. The Jewish prayer book which he grasped, he handed to Rabbi Kupsteln before the squad stepped him in the chair. Like "Oyo" he murmured a prayer in Hebrew. The theory that the strong-willed shall die last Lefty bore out by his unvarying resistance to the current. The first contact was given at 6:08. At 6:17 he was pronounced dead.

At 6:28 "Oyo the Blood" was brought in. He had a Jewish prayer book in his hand and Rabbi Goldstein walked by his side.

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E. P. Holcomb a Suicide in Capital

Man Active in Public Land and Other Government Probe in New Mexico Kills Himself Today.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, April 12.—E. P. Holcomb, chief supervisor of the Indian bureau, shot and killed himself in a room of a downtown hotel late today.
As an agent of the interior department and in the land office, Holcomb was active in New Mexico during 1905, 1907 and 1908, taking a prominent part in the charges brought against former Governor Hagerman and against other officials of that period. He made his headquarters in Santa Fe.
Denver Water Company Meets.
Denver, April 12.—Otto T. Barnard, of New York, president of the New York Trust company, arrived here today to attend a meeting of bondholders of the Denver Union Water company, to be held tomorrow.

TANGO SLAYER HAS ANOTHER MURDER TO HIS CREDIT

Henry Spencer, Soon to Die for Slaughter of Mildred Rexroat Principal in Another Chicago Crime.

BELIEVED HE KILLED MAN TEN YEARS AGO

Man Who Claimed Responsibility for Dizen Murders at Time of Arrest Was Mysterious Dr. Dove.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Joliet, Ill., April 12.—The unsolved mystery of the murder ten years ago of John W. Bates, a taxi cab driver, may be cleared, it was asserted today, when information was offered that the slayer was Henry Spencer, the "tango" slayer, now awaiting the execution of his sentence for the murder of Mildred Rexroat, the dancing teacher at Wheaton last fall.
Bates was called the night of November 23, 1904, to take "Mr. Dove," a guest at a Chicago hotel, on a long drive. Bates was found murdered the next day. "Dove" disappeared.
A man generally supposed to have been "Dove" arrived in Joliet the morning after the murder, stayed two days in seclusion at the boarding house of Mrs. Hauser and left suddenly a few minutes before the arrival of Chicago detectives. A suitcase containing bloody garments was left in Dove's room, and he had inquired at a drug store for something to take out bloodstains.
Mrs. Hauser, her son-in-law, John Smith, and the drug clerk questioned by the suspect today identified portraits of Spencer as likeness of Dove. Chief of Police Murphy will take the three to Wheaton tomorrow to see Spencer.

Spencer, when arrested for the murder of Mrs. Rexroat made a long, rambling confession in which he claimed responsibility for more than a score of murders. That of Bates was not among them. Investigation developed that Spencer was in prison on the dates of most of the killings which he asserted he had committed. Records of the state penitentiary at Joliet show that Spencer was at liberty between April 17, 1903, and June 2, 1906.
Refuses to Question Prisoner.
Wheaton, Ill., April 12.—Sheriff Kuhn of DuPage county refused to allow Spencer to be questioned about the Bates murder. He said that Spencer's statement would be valueless without corroboration.

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Lewis Proposes to Take Over All Roads

Senator Declares Railroads Are Pulling Wool Over Eyes of Country in Effort for Rate Increase.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, April 12.—Characterizing three bills which he introduced in the senate today as representing the "trinity of his labors while in the senate," Senator Lewis, Democrat of Illinois submitted a measure to empower the United States to take over and lease to private interests all interstate railroads; another to authorize the government to build one-hundred ships in American waters, to be chartered to any part of the world as government merchant marine, and was an adjunct to the navy in time of war, and a third, to abolish the interstate commerce commission and create a new commission for interstate commerce and industry, of 21 members, divided into three branches.
Senator Lewis' commission bill as explained by himself would create three sub commissions of seven members each, "one branch to have interstate commerce and transportation, railways and steamships; one to have jurisdiction over banking and finance; the third over factories and interstates manufactures and interstates manufactures and interstates manufactures."

Senator Lewis would abolish the new federal reserve bank board. Another section creating a branch to deal with manufacturers would abolish the bureau of corporations and absorb much of the work of the department of commerce and labor.
Gets No Damages.
Washington, April 12.—E. A. O'Sullivan, a New Orleans lawyer, was told to sue Paul Felix and William W. Stiles for \$50,000 because they cut off his whiskers in 1905 in an election prank, but the supreme court today decided he had waited too long and threw out his case.

NO NEED FOR AMENDMENT ON RIGHTS OF NATION

President Wilson Declares Repeal of Tolls Exemption is Not Interpretation of Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

SENATE COMMITTEE BEGINS ITS HEARINGS

First Witnesses Strongly Sustain President's Position That Exemption of American Shipping Is Unfair.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, April 12.—President Wilson declared today that the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption could not be regarded as an interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty because it would be a legislative act. He held that no amendment setting forth the rights of the United States under the treaty was necessary in his opinion. The senate committee began its hearings today with E. T. Chamberlain, commissioner of the bureau of navigation, as the first witness. The commissioner of the bureau declared his belief that under the treaty the United States had no right to exempt its ships unless the government absorbed the proportionate charges for the operation of the canal as properly assessable against such ships. He believed this should be done either by collecting and remitting the tolls on all ships or by direct subsidy. Senator O'Gorman sought to show by extracts from reports made by the commissioner that he had not always held such an opinion.

Senator O'Gorman said it was generally assumed that 22 per cent of the coastwise traffic was in American owned ships, which the law bars from the canal and on that proportion the tolls were levied. He said that the government absorbed the proportionate charges for the operation of the canal as properly assessable against such ships. He believed this should be done either by collecting and remitting the tolls on all ships or by direct subsidy. Senator O'Gorman sought to show by extracts from reports made by the commissioner that he had not always held such an opinion.

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HUGE MAJORITY FOR REPEAL OF EXEMPTION

Washington, April 12.—First returns from a poll Senator Gore is making of delegates to the national convention at Baltimore on the canal tolls issue was announced by the Democratic national committee. They showed 325 in favor of repealing the clause of the canal act exempting American coastwise shipping from tolls, 69 against repeal and 11 non-committal. Debate on the administration's repeal policy has centered largely upon the question of the Baltimore platform in favor of free tolls and two weeks ago Senator Gore addressed personal letters to each of the thousand odd delegates to the convention asking for an expression of opinion on the issue.

"Up to date the returns are astounding to the champions and opponents of the repeal," said the announcement tonight.
BRYAN MAKES STATEMENT ON TOLL REPEAL BILL.
Washington, April 12.—Secretary Bryan, in a statement made publicly yesterday, reviews at length the Panama tolls question, and in the course of the statement declares that the repeal of the tolls exemption in the Panama canal act "cannot be considered to be a construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," but is "simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way."
Mr. Bryan discusses various features of the subject—the limiting of debate in the house, the Baltimore platform and the effect of repeal on the treaty.
He claims that the opponents of the repeal had acted upon the charge that the president was "surrendering to England." Mr. Bryan declared that the opposition to the repeal had attempted to appeal to "prejudice rather than to reason."
"What has Great Britain done?" asked he, "to justify accusations that she is trying to dictate to this country. She has simply called attention to the terms of the treaty and asked for interpretation of the question of the construction and the government differs from the British government in the construction to be placed upon the language. The very men who are so insistent upon construing the treaty to permit free tolls delivered for months the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain because of their opposition to any arbitration of the subject. In other words they construed the treaty to permit discrimination and then objected to allowing any international court to express an opinion on the subject. If, as a matter of fact, the treaty grants the rights which Great Britain claims, is it a 'surrender to Great Britain' for our

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OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR ENDING THE STRIKE

Michigan Copper Mine Districts Give More Than One Thousand in Favor of Returning to Work.

ONLY ONE DISTRICT GIVES VOTE AGAINST

Expected That Formal Order Ending Long and Bloody Struggle Will Come This Afternoon.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Hancock, Mich., April 12.—The copper mine workers who have been on strike since July 23, last, voted yesterday to call off the strike, according to an announcement made today by Charles E. Hietala, district secretary of the Western Federation of Miners.
It is unofficially reported that the majority in favor of calling off the strike was 1,012. The unofficial vote from four of the five locals in the district resulted as follows:
Ahmeek—400 for returning to work; 17 against.
Calumet—231 for; 332 against.
Hancock—591 for; 13 against.
South Range—435 for; 99 against.
Recognition of the union, denied by the mining companies, is waived by the strikers in voting to return to work. They claim that practically all of their other demands have been complied with since the strike began. These demands include better working conditions, an eight-hour day and a minimum daily wage of \$2.
Secretary Hietala said the strike probably would be declared off officially at the meeting of the district union in Hancock this afternoon. The official referendum will be reported by delegates from the five locals. Hietala said the strike has cost the union more than \$1,000,000. Strikers who cannot get work and their families will be taken care of by the federation, it was announced. Those who want to go elsewhere will be provided with funds. The district union has a small amount of money on hand and an additional sum is expected from the federation headquarters in Denver.
Mining company officials said today that no strikers would be taken back until they had renounced their membership in the Western Federation.

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MOYER AND CONFEDERATES FORCED TO STAND TRIAL

Houghton, Mich., April 12.—Charles H. Moyer and the thirty-seven other officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners must stand trial under the indictment charging them with conspiracy in connection with their activities in the copper miners' strike.
Circuit Judge O'Brien today denied a motion by attorneys for the federation for a writ of habeas corpus to quash the proceedings. The attorneys charged that Governor Ferris by his presence before it had influenced the special grand jury which brought the indictment last January. Judge O'Brien said this charge had not been sustained.

MINERS MAKE RUSH TO GET ON PAY ROLL

Calumet, Mich., April 12.—When it became known today that the strike was to be called off, there was a rush at strikers seeking employment at all the Calumet and Hecla mines. Many of them were put to work after surrendering their union cards. Others were promised work at the first opportunity. The operators announced to the applicants that no imported men who have been at work during the strike would be given preference over the outsiders.

A change of venue to Houghton county was granted by Judge O'Brien on application of attorneys for the federation. The case probably will be tried in June.
O. N. Hiltner, senior counsel for the union, informed the court that Moyer and the other officials who are outside the jurisdiction of the court would appear for trial when wanted.
HUNGER, NOT THE MINE OWNERS WON STRIKE.
Denver, April 12.—That "the Western Federation of Miners refuses to recognize defeat" in ending the Michigan copper strike; that they capitulated "not to the mining companies but to a near future that promised nothing but hunger and privation;" that they expect to continue their "onward march in the goal of economic liberty" were the features of a formal statement issued today by Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners. The statement was made upon receipt of official notification from district officials that the copper mine strikers yesterday voted to call off the strike. Moyer's statement opens with a brief history of the struggle which opened last July after the miners had exhausted every effort to secure a con-

ference with the mine managers to discuss the following questions: An eight hour day; a minimum wage of \$2 for underground workers; that two men be employed on machine drills instead of one and recognition of their union.

Moyer states, notwithstanding "the official standing of the Western Federation of Miners at that time made it impossible for us to assume the responsibility of a strike of such proportions, yet knowing that their demands were out, our federation came to their support."
The statement recites in detail incidents of the struggle, the calling out of the militia, efforts to secure arbitration by a board named by Governor Ferris and President Wilson and the congressional inquiry. Regarding the sudden decision to end the strike the statement continues: "We want the public to know that at no time during the life of the strike did they (the miners) feel more confident of victory than on the day that they cast their vote declaring the same at an end."

Cummins Charges Campaign of Sympathy

Illinois Senator Introduces a Measure Providing for Government Control of All Transportation.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, April 12.—Senator Cummins charged on the floor of the senate today that a persistent and widespread campaign was being conducted to arouse public sympathy for a five per cent increase in freight rates on eastern railroad, now pending before the interstate commerce commission. The senator expressed confidence that the commission would decide the question on its merits, but said that the public was being misled by incorrect and exaggerated statements.
"In connection with the proceedings before the commission," he continued, "there is in progress the most comprehensive, energetic and persistent campaign that I have ever witnessed to make the people of the country believe that the effort of the government to regulate railways, railway rates and railway practices has resulted in dismal, disastrous failure; that the government in its endeavor to protect the people has impoverished the transportation companies; that it has driven them to the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin; that it has destroyed their credit and rendered them incapable of performing the service which commerce demands; that it has outlawed them from the field of the investor."

The extraordinary campaign has filled the newspapers with headlines, with dispatches, with letters and with editorials. It has taken possession of the magazines out of which week after week issue appeals for justice to the decadent railroads and to dependent railroad managers, and it gives dinners and holds public banquets where the eloquence of orators paints lurid pictures of empty treasuries, of worn-out tracks, of falling bridges and dilapidated equipment.
"It is beyond doubt that the railroads are now experiencing a somewhat severe depression; the volume of traffic is greatly diminished, as compared with that two or three years ago. The depression began with the first of October last and has grown more serious with each month since that time. I hope and I may add that it is my belief that these distressing conditions will be temporary and that speedily business will resume its normal condition."

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Two More Trust Bills to Be Merged

President and Heads of Congressional Committees Agree to Unite Important Provisions of Measures.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, April 12.—President Wilson and Chairman Clayton and Representatives Floyd and Carlin of the house judiciary committee, after a conference, agreed today to consolidate in one measure the main features of the Sherman law defining trusts and the bills to prohibit interlocking directorates and holding companies. The president agreed to the insertion of the principles embodied in two measures which passed the house last year providing for the regulation of injunctions in labor cases and trial by jury in contempt cases.
Mr. Clayton said that while they had not discussed the proposed exemption from prosecution under the trust laws of labor unions and farmers' organizations, he believed that legislation providing for the abolition of the so-called "midnight injunctions" and jury trials in contempt cases would be ample to cover the disputes that had arisen in labor cases.
Mr. Clayton said he expected to introduce the combination bill tomorrow and would submit it to the entire judiciary committee in a few days, expecting expeditious action.
"There is to be no curtailment of the administration program," said Mr. Clayton. "The president told us when we asked him about it, that he would make no such legislation during the present session. We are practically ready with our bill now."

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PRESIDENT DEMANDS SALUTE TO FLAG

Wilson States Today That Demand of Admiral Mayo At Tampico Must and Will Be Complied With.

RELIABLY REPORTED THAT LIND SMILED

Badly Mutilated Dispatch Gets Through From Torreon Indicating Villa is Getting All the Worst of It.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)
Washington, April 12.—President Wilson told callers today that a salute would be fired to the American flag by Mexican federals at Tampico as an apology for the recent arrest of American marines. The president spoke with such confidence that his hearers took it to imply that the salute would be insisted upon. The president has already approved Rear Admiral Mayo's demand for the salute as an apology.
Secretary Daniels also has notified Admiral Mayo that his action is approved. "The salute will be fired," was his positive announcement today. He added that he did not consider the element of time an important one because of the difficulties of communication between Washington and Tampico.

Secretary Bryan was reticent concerning the Tampico incident. He said he was in close correspondence with Charge O'Shaughnessy over Huerta's promised investigation. He declined to reveal the nature of any dispatches between the state department and the charge, and would neither affirm nor deny reports that General Huerta had forbidden the salute demanded by Admiral Mayo. In some official circles the suggestion that Huerta would refuse to permit the salute was received with surprise. In their opinion the refusal might compel drastic action on the part of the United States.

FEDERALS HAVE RETAKEN SAN PEDRO AFTER STRUGGLE

Torreón, Mexico, April 11, via El Paso, April 12.—Heavy fighting was in progress at San Pedro yesterday, federals having retaken the town two days previously. It is reported that a federal force of 3,000 men, believing this city to be lightly garrisoned, is on its way to retake the place. A surprise awaits them for when General Villa sent pursuers after General Refugio Velasco, he left 5,000 men here. San Pedro was retaken by General Argumedo and General Emilio P. Campo. When Villa's troops drove the federal commander, DeMoure out of the town he left it with a small garrison, the remainder of the troops taking to the pursuit.
Camp and Argumedo are believed to have thought DeMoure still in possession for they approached unsuspectingly and were met with a withering fire. They soon discovered the inferior numbers of the defenders and took the town.

Villa with several trainloads of reinforcements under his personal command attacked the town yesterday and a fierce battle ensued. A trainload of rebel wounded and 365 federal prisoners arrived here today.
J. C. Hamm, consul at Durango, who has been here, returned to Durango today carrying assurances that foreigners in his city would be given every possible protection. Many foreigners are here preparing to re-open business.
Note—The above dispatch bore much evidence of the work of the censor. The sentence beginning "heavy fighting" was taken out of the original and the remainder of the paragraph was reworded. The sentence "the remainder of the troops taking to the pursuit" was much other evidence of mutilation.

AUTHORITATIVELY STATED THAT JOHN LIND SMILED

Washington, April 12.—John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, returned to Washington today after an absence of months. While he came for a rest, he brought much information for conferences with the president and Secretary Bryan. The first of these took place at a luncheon with Mr. Bryan.
Mr. Lind greeted inquiries by asking if it were true that Rear Admiral Mayo had been ordered to revoke his demand for the firing of a salute to the American colors at Tampico and when he was informed that President Wilson had insisted that the salute be fired, he smiled approvingly.
The face of the former Minnesota governor was bronzed by the tropical sun and he appeared somewhat fatigued.